



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tact has been through the written word—to the general practitioners of the English-speaking world—I should like to say how deeply their loyal support has been appreciated. Nothing in my career has moved me more, pleased me more, than to have received letters from men at a distance—men I have never seen in the flesh—who have written to me as a friend. And if in this great struggle through which we have passed sorrow came where she has not been before, the blow was softened by the loving sympathies of many dear friends. And may I add the thanks of one who has loved and worked for our profession, and the sweet influences of whose home have been felt by successive generations of students?

To the committee and the editors I am deeply indebted for the trouble they have taken in these hard days, and to the publisher, Mr. Paul Hoeber, for his really pre-war bravery; and our special thanks are due to you, kind friends—and in saying this also I would associate Lady Osler with myself—who have graced this happy ceremony with your presence.

The ceremonies terminated with the proposal of a vote of thanks to Sir Clifford Allbutt by Sir D'Arcy Power, and concluding remarks by Sir Donald McAlister and Sir Clifford Allbutt.

F. H. GARRISON

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND PRACTISE IN CHINA

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association calls attention to the fact that under the influence of several American and other missionary boards and by the aid of such prominent American medical schools as Harvard, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, and with the generous financial assistance of the China Medical Board, which was organized by the Rockefeller Foundation, there has been great medical progress in China in recent years, and there are twenty-six medical schools in China. Five of these at present are members of the Association of Medical Colleges of China. Membership in this association is limited to colleges, which provide a four-year medical course, and which require for admission two or more years of college work, including courses with labora-

tory work in physics, chemistry and biology.

Two practically new medical schools, including premedical departments, are being erected as Peking and Shanghai by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. These are the Peking Union Medical College and the Shanghai Medical School. The plan is to make these equal to any other medical schools in the world in buildings and equipments, as well as in hospital facilities and in educational standards.

The Rockefeller Foundation is also aiding financially other medical schools in China, particularly the Shantung University School of Medicine at Tsinan, The Hunan-Yale College of Medicine at Changsha, and the medical schools of Nankin, Canton, Soochow and elsewhere.

A strong appeal is still being made for medical missionaries. In China, with an estimated population of more than 400,000,000 people, including Manchuria and Mongolia, there are said to be at present only 2,000 scientifically trained physicians. It is stated that at the end of 1917 there were 351 foreign medical missionaries who had working with them 212 foreign physicians. During that year these physicians cared for about 120,000 hospital inpatients. Although large, these figures do not begin to touch the great needs of medical service in that country.

The *Journal* notes that all civilized nations are interested in helping to provide better medical service in China for the sake of their own people, if not for the sake of the Chinese, because China is at present the source of many of the epidemics which are liable to sweep over the entire world. It is for the medical practise of the entire world to combat disease wherever it is found by checking it at its very source. If any physician would prefer to have a large practise regardless of the financial income involved, he would have no difficulty in securing it in China, where there is indeed great need of skilled medical service.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1918

THE Department of the Interior has issued a preliminary report on the mineral produc-

tion of the United States in 1918 for the purpose of making public as soon as possible the statistics collected by the U. S. Geological Survey for that year. The statistics given for most commodities are final; those for a few are only estimates based on incomplete returns; but on the whole the report gives a fairly complete record of the mineral output of the country during the year.

The total value of the minerals produced was about \$5,526,000,000, more than half a billion dollars in excess of the value recorded for 1917, but the total quantity produced was less. The output of fuels was greater than in 1917, though somewhat less anthracite coal was marketed. The increase in the quantity of coal marketed was about 5 per cent. but the increase in value, due to higher prices, was more than 17 per cent. It is significant that though the increase in the quantity of petroleum marketed was only a little more than 4 per cent. the increase in value was over 32 per cent.

The value of the metals produced was about 3 per cent. greater in 1918 than in 1917. The figures show that less iron ore and steel were produced, but here again values were higher. A little more pig iron was made, though the quantity shipped was less. Copper and zinc not only in themselves but as the components of brass are perhaps next in importance to iron in the world's industry to-day, and in 1918 they stood high on the list of war metals. A little more copper but less zinc was produced, and the values of both were lower, that of zinc falling about 25 per cent. The output of the war metals manganese and chromite, used in hardening steel, was greater than in any preceding year. Chromite increased 88 per cent. in quantity and 275 per cent. in value over 1917, and the increases in manganese ore were 136 and 100 per cent., respectively. Less gold and silver were mined than for many years. Though the price of silver rose from 81 cents an ounce in 1917 nearly to 97 cents in 1918, the increase was not enough to cover the increased cost of mining.

The output of building material—clay prod-

ucts, building stone, cement, lime, gypsum—showed a great decline.

The domestic productions of potash in 1918 was 54,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent. over the output in 1917.

FIFTH NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

THE forthcoming National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, Chicago, during the week of September 22 to 27, inclusive, promises great benefit to American chemical industry as in the past during the war period when it contributed so directly to the advance of chemical industry in this country. The meetings of the societies which are being held in conjunction with the exposition are as follows:

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, September 22 to 27.

American Ceramic Society, September 24.

American Electrochemical Society, September 24 to 26.

At the opening exercises on Monday Governor Frank O. Lowden, will make the address of welcome, to which Dr. Charles H. Herty, chairman of the advisory committee will reply.

John W. O'Leary, president of the Metal Trades Association of Chicago, will give an address on "The relation of the chemist to the manufacturer." On Tuesday there will be a symposium on "America's case in chemistry," in which the speakers will be:

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, September 24 to 27.

Chairman's address, Ellwood Hendrick.

"Dyestuffs," J. Merritt Matthews, editor, *Color Trade Journal*.

"Glassware," E. C. Sullivan, of Corning Glass Company.

"Optical glass," Harvey N. Ott, of Spencer Lens Company.

"Chemical porcelain," Herman S. Coors, of Herold China and Pottery Company.

"Essential mental minerals," J. E. Spurr, of the War Minerals Relief Committee.

"Laboratory supplies," O. G. Fischer, of Scientific Materials Company.

"Laboratory supplies," J. M. Roberts, secretary, Apparatus Makers Association of United States.

"Fine chemicals," H. T. Clarke, of Eastman Kodak Company.